

only. It is quite probable that the notes of M. Coquillett* really apply to this species, and not to *B. cinerea*, which does not occur in California.

***Steniolia sulfurea*, sp. nov.**

♂. With the exception of the entirely black thorax, front, vertex, cheeks (except orbits), small spots on the coxæ and trochanters, first segment of abdomen on its fore surface and a triangular mark above (which is sometimes merged into the black anterior), the insect is bright sulphur yellow; the flagellum dark above, yellowish on basal half beneath, wings hyaline; pubescence of head and thorax dense and grayish.

Flagellum slender, acuminate, though shorter than in *S. duplicata*; front long and narrow, much more so than in the species mentioned; legs robust; second ventral segment carinated on apical third, the carina extending to apical margin where it projects in the form of a slight tooth; seventh ventral segment medially at apex with an emargination, in which rests a large bifurcated process forming part of the genitalia and having one furcation much longer than the other. Length, 19–20 mm.

Habitat: Shasta County, California. Two specimens collected by the late Henry Edwards and forming part of the collection containing the preceding specimens. It is not closely related to any described species of *Steniolia*, and is quite remarkable in its coloration.

NOTE ON THE LARVA OF PSAPHIDIA
THAXTERIANUS.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Head luteous brown, dotted with whitish, a black patch on each side of the clypeus with a brown shade on the angle of the lobe and one extending upward on the posterior edge of the lobe, widening above to suggest an elliptical pale enclosure on the side; width 3.3 mm. Body vinous brown, a little greenish tinted; a series of large subdorsal creamy white patches on joints 2 to 14, on the thorax covering the sides of the cervical shield setæ ia to iib, on the abdomen setæ i to iii (the patch somewhat trilobate) and whole of anal plate. Tubercles and spiracles white; setæ normal, single, distinct, but fine, pale; thoracic ones well separated and all present.

The handsome larva of this rare Noctuid occurred to me on the white oak at Brookhaven, N. Y., in June. It was fully grown and

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pupated immediately in the earth. The moth emerged the following May.

DIAGNOSIS OF A NEW ARCTIAN.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Dodia albertæ, gen. nov. et sp.

Head moderately prominent, tongue weak, palpi short, not reaching front, eyes naked, ocelli large; ♂ antennæ simple with bristles and cilia; body slender, geometrifform, vestiture hairy but short; hind tibiæ with four spurs, fore tibiæ with terminal spine; primaries broad, trigonate; secondaries large and ample. Vein 1 free, scarcely forked at base; 2 from middle of cell; 3-5 rather approximate, 5 nearer 4 than 6; 6 from end of cell, free or shortly stalked; 7-10 stalked, 8-9 nearly at apex; 11 and 12 free; on hind wings 3-4 approximate; 5 strong, arising near 4; 6-7 stalked; 8 anastomosing with cell to near middle. Frenulum present. Gray, wings diaphanous with only a faint whitish waved subterminal line or considerably washed with whitish over the basal half of the wing, leaving a gray subbasal curved band and a slightly waved, oblique, median one, between which and the subterminal line are whitish powderings. Hind wings subhyaline. Expanse, 34-35 mm.

Three ♂ ♂, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (F. H. Wolley Dod). One, taken June 11 is fresh and washed with white; a second, July 3, is diaphanous gray with only traces of markings, while the third, July 10, is rubbed and nearly hyaline.

U. S. National Museum, type No. 5747.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

By D. W. COQUILLET.

Homœosoma mucidellum Ragonot.

Body green, minutely granulated, a brown dorsal and subdorsal stripe, first thoracic segment brownish, darkest laterally, cervical shield yellow, bordered posteriorly with black piliferous spots, minute, black, spiracles circular, wholly black, anal plate unmarked, head brown, an ocellar black dot and above it a large black spot: 16 legs; length, 8 mm.

Found two February 12, 1893, in thin, white cocoons beneath a piece of paper in the grass near Los Angeles, Cal. One pupated February 15, and the moth issued March 28.